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Chief Executive Condemns Team Spirit 85 as "Challenge to Peace in Korea and Her Peaceful Reunification"

President Kim Il Sung on January 7 denounced "Team Spirit 85", a combined U.S.-south Korean military exercise beginning on February 1 in south Korea, as "a challenge to the cause of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification."

Team Spirit 85, the President added, is "a grave military action which is to dampen the atmosphere of dialogues and negotiations."

These presidential remarks came in a speech at a banquet the DPRK President gave in Pyongyang on January 7 for a delegation from the Communist Party of Portugal led by its General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal.

Team Spirit 85, the annual large operation, the 10th of its kind, is expected to involve about 200,000 U.S. and south Korean personnel.

"If they are really concerned for the relaxation of tensions of the Korean Peninsula and her peaceful reunification, the United States and the south Korean authorities must think deeply and prudently and desist from the racket which threatens peace in Korea and the rest of Asia and pushes the situation to the brink of war," said Mr. President in his Jan. 7 banquet speech. **(See full text of presidential banquet speech on page 2)**

Pyongyang's quick and first reaction to the planned Team Spirit 85 military exercise came in the January 6 Rodong Sinmun commentary. The DPRK's most authoritative paper said that Team Spirit 85 is "a dangerous operational exercise" for a surprise attack on the DPRK.

On January 7, the official Korean Central News Agency issued a statement condemning the planned exercise as "a dangerous war racket throwing a wet blanket over the atmosphere of dialogue" and "an extension of the systematic challenge to our honest and sincere efforts to solve the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiation." **(See full text of KCNA statement on page 4)**

A delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal led by General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal arrived in Pyongyang on January 7 for a visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On January 7 and 8, talks were held between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Portuguese Communist Party.

The KCNA said that they "took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere." No details of the talks were given.

The DPRK President hosted a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the delegation.

In his banquet speech, the Korean leader urged the socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties "to unite and launch a powerful struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' aggression and their war policy and safeguard world peace and security."

Expressing full support to Pyongyang's strenuous efforts for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question, General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal said, "It is the prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of your country to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from the southern half of your country." **(See banquet speech of General Secretary on page 3)**

The delegation from the Communist Party of Portugal left Pyongyang on January 9.

Pyongyang Postpones N-S Red Cross Talks, Cites Team Spirit As Main Reason

Pyongyang on Jan. 9 postponed N-S Red Cross talks and threatened to put off N-S economic talks, condemning as an impediment to north-south dialogue, "Team Spirit '85", U.S.-south Korean 10-week war games involving more than 200,000 military personnel, starting Feb. 1.

The decision came after President Kim Il Sung on Jan. 7 denounced the war exercises in a speech at a banquet welcoming a Portuguese Communist Party delegation led by General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal. **(See full text on page 2)**

Both China and the Soviet Union denounced "Team Spirit '85".

The official Korean Central News Agency said the messages were conveyed by Kim Hwan, vice-Premier of the DPRK, and Son Song Pil, Chairman of the DPRK Red Cross, in telephone notices to their south Korean counterparts, Sin Byong Hyon and Ryu Chang Sun. **(See texts on page 3)**

However, the vice-Premier Kim proposed to his south Korean counterpart that the two men meet at the truce village of Panmunjom "to discuss measures for removing the obstacles standing in the way of the immediate economic talks."

He also declared that if the exercises went ahead, "it will be impossible to hold the second round of north-south economic talks as scheduled."

Mr. Kim asked Mr. Sin to set the date for their contact at Panmunjom before Jan. 17, the scheduled date of the next round of economic talks, and said that he was "wishing your affirmative reply."

The Red Cross Chairman Son also told his south Korean counterpart that the N-S Red Cross talks, scheduled in Seoul on Jan. 23, were being postponed because they were incompatible with the war rehearsal manoeuvers.

He said: "The war rehearsal act timed to coincide with the departure of our delegation for Seoul on a noble humanitarian mission is undoubtedly an act going against humanitarianism and a grave provocation menacing the safety of our delegation and talks itself," according to the KCNA report from Pyongyang.

"The war rehearsal and dialogue do not accord with each other and they are incompatible," Mr. Son was quoted as saying.

"Furthermore, your side, as the host inviting us, tries to brandish bayonets and give off a powder smell against our side, the guest. Under such conditions it is terrible indeed for us to go to the terror-ridden place."

The 8th N-S Red Cross talks were to discuss humanitarian issues including the reunification of families separated since the division of the Korean Peninsula after World War II.

The earlier seven rounds of talks were held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul in 1972-73.

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Pyongyangites Back New Proposal for High-level Pol. Talks

A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on January 4 in support of the proposal for promoting Korea's reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address.

Mr. So Yun Sok, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, made a speech at the meeting.

In his New Year address for this year President Kim Il Sung made clear the principled way for achieving peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification, the speaker noted, and said:

"His new proposal to develop the north-south dialogue into high-level political talks is a reflection of the consistent stand of our party striving to remove the confrontation in our country, improve the north-south relations and open a new phase for the independent and peaceful reunification on all accounts and an expression of the DPRK government's sincere and honest efforts to subordinate everything to peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

"His proposal to hold tripartite talks between us, the United States and south Korea, actively promote the north-south dialogue and realise wide-range collaboration and interchange is a most realistic and reasonable way for hewing out the road to peace in our country and its independent and peaceful reunification and a most just nation-saving step which accords with the demands of the prevailing situation and the desire and will of the nation.

"As he proposed to realise tripartite talks and develop north-south talks, a new milestone was provided for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the entire Korean people at home and abroad came to have a powerful guideline in the struggle to open a bright way for national reunification with firm confidence and courage.

"Our just proposal for tripartite talks has not yet produced desired results because the other side has not accepted it. We, however, will make patient and sustained efforts to realise the tripartite talks with the hope that the proposal will surely be realized as it is fair and reasonable.

"At the same time, we will show our sincerity and patience in realising contacts and dialogues between the north and the south in the noble idea of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July-4 North-South Joint Statement and will spare no efforts to arrange high-level political talks by broadening the contacts and dialogues in the scope."

Noting that there is no ground or reason for the United States to turn down the proposal for tripartite talks, the speaker stressed that if it desires peace, not war, in Korea and her reunifi-caiton, it must respond to the proposal without delay.

Though belated, the south Korean rulers must come out to tripartite talks, renounce their anti-communist confrontation policy which throws a wet

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Educational Fund Remitted Here

President Kim Il Sung sent 291,100,000 yen (in Japanese currency) of educational aid fund and stipends for children of Korean nationals in Japan.

The 94th remittance of educational aid fund and stipends sent by him this time brought the total amount of educational aid fund and stipends to 36,305,522,033 yen (in Japanese currency).

The educational aid fund and stipends sent by President Kim Il Sung will contribute to the development of the work of democratic, national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun). **(KCNA)**

Prospects of Dialogues Depend on Seoul's Attitude

Speech of General Secretary Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a banquet arranged on January 7 in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal headed by its General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, Comrades,

I am very pleased to meet you, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, and share the cherished feelings together like this, after a long interval since I saw you last.

I should like first to take this opportunity of meeting our distinguished guests in an amicable atmosphere to repeat our warm welcome, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and on my own, to the Portuguese Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal on its visit to our country.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, as the seasoned leader of the Portuguese Communist Party and as a veteran of the international communist movement, you have made a big contribution to strengthening the Portuguese Communist Party and developing the Portuguese revolution through your undaunted and devoted struggle and as an intimate friend of the Korean people, you have helped greatly towards strengthening the bonds of friendship between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Portuguese Communist Party.

We are now looking back with deep emotions upon our first impressive meeting 13 years ago.

At that time we made acquaintance with each other, established an intimate relationship, exchanged views on a wide spectrum of matters of common concern, and expressed the two parties' determination to cooperate closely for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

This was a momentous event which marked a high stage in the development of the fraternal relations between our two parties.

Since your visit to our country, our two parties have steadily increased mutual support and cooperation, solidarity and friendship, visiting each other and keeping in touch with each other.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, in spite of many claims on you in the new year, you took time off to make a long journey to visit our country now again with a noble wish to consolidate and develop the excellent relations of friendship between our two parties.

This gives us a fresh feeling of deep trust you place in us and of your fervent comradeship towards us. It also inspires us with delight that we have such true friends in Western Europe as the Portuguese communists.

I have not a shadow of doubt that our meeting will set up in a new milestone in cementing friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and Portuguese Communist Party and in promoting the common cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

The Portuguese Communist Party has long been fighting unyieldingly against fascism and monopoly capital at home and abroad and for the freedom and liberation of the working class and other working masses it has grown to be a political force which has great influence upon the Portuguese public.

The road traversed by the Portuguese revolution has not been smooth in this course, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal and other Portuguese communist revolutionary fighters have undergone many vicissitudes.

But, without being discouraged by failures, you have upheld your revolutionary honour and communist faith even underground and behind bars.

Talks were held in Pyongyang on Jan. 7 between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Portuguese Communist Party.

They were attended by General Secretary Kim Il Sung and other WPK members.

Present on the Portuguese side were General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal and other PCP members.

Today the Portuguese Communist Party, under your leadership, is rallying broad democratic forces at home and fighting to maintain and increase the gains of the April 1974 revolution, champion democracy in the political life in your country and improve the living conditions of the popular masses. We consider that this struggle is a just cause which is in the interests of your people heading for socialism and extend full support to and firm solidarity with it.

Socialism, as a newly-emerging force which represents the future of mankind, is now winning on a world scale.

Socialism has struck strong roots in the heart of Europe and is displaying its advantages and vitality in a vast area of the East and in the Western Hemisphere.

It is an irresistible trend of the times that socialism triumphs and the people advance along the road of independence and sovereignty, socialism and communism.

Scared at the daily increasing might of socialism and at the intensifying revolutionary struggle of the world's people, the imperialists are stepping up their manoeuvres for aggression and war against the socialist and other progressive countries.

This has now caused an acute international tension and increased the danger of a new world war.

The present situation requires that the socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties firmly unite and launch a powerful struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' aggression and their war policy and safeguard world peace and security.

Peace is required by the intrinsic nature of socialism and desired unanimously by mankind.

The socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties must unite their efforts and jointly counter the ever blatant manoeuvres of the imperialists to provoke a new war. They must form a broad united front with all the anti-war, peace forces of the world and deliver counter-blows at the imperialists everywhere their aggressive tentacles are stretched out so as to thwart their reckless aggressive scheme.

It is an important question and matter of common concern for the world's peace-loving people to turn Europe into an independent continent where peace and security are firmly guaranteed, Europe which has already been the hotbed of two world wars and over which still today the danger of a nuclear war is hovering oppressively.

Today, the Portuguese Communist Party is fighting relentlessly against the U.S. deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and for the freezing of nuclear arms, for a ban on chemical weapons and for the restriction and reduction of the armament, thus contributing greatly to the common cause of the people in Europe and other parts of the world for peace and security.

If the communist and workers' parties and peoples of many countries unite closely in a vigorous anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, and if the developed capitalist countries in West Europe maintain *chajusong* without following the U.S. war policy, the United States will lose its footholds in Europe and will be deterred from provoking war.

Easing the tension and ensuring peace in Korea is a very urgent matter in defending world peace and security.

Our party is making every effort to remove the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula and settle the Korean question peacefully, in conformity with the aspirations and demand of the Korean people and other peace-loving peoples of the world.

Last year, with a view to improving the situation on the Korean Peninsula which was at the crossroads of war and peace and to creating a precondition for peaceful reunification, we made a new proposal for a tripartite talk between the DPRK and the United States and south Korea.

This fair proposal has brought about no tangible results because the other side has not yet shown a positive attitude to it. But we will make patient efforts to put it into effect.

Since it is a party responsible for the settlement of the Korean question, the United States should accept our proposal as soon as possible.

From our earnest desire for the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, our party is also striving to improve the relations between the north and the south which are in a state of confrontation, and to create an atmosphere of national unity and trust.

Thanks to our initiative and our positive efforts, last year an opening was made in the barrier which stood between north and south for a long time, and dialogues and contacts were resumed in our country.

These are uncouraging developments of great significance in paving the way to ease the tension in our country and to achieve peaceful national reunification.

Our party and the government of the Republic will make every sincere effort to ensure that the dialogues between north and south which have been held after a long interval will proceed successfully and bear good fruit.

The prospects of these dialogues depend on what a sincere attitude the south Korean side will take towards them.

If the north-south dialogues, through the joint efforts of both sides, make smooth headway to meet the expectations of the people and in accordance with the idea of national reunification, these will develop gradually onto higher-level talks and, further, culminate in high-level political negotiations between north and south.

In south Korea, however, an extraordinary situation is developing, contrary to our expectations and wishes.

As has already been reported, the United States and south Korea are said to be starting a large-scale joint military exercise "Team Spirit 85" on February 1 by mobilizing more than 200,000 troops and up-to-date weapons of mass destruction.

This is a challenge to the cause of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a grave military action which is to dampen the atmosphere of dialogues and negotiations.

If they are really concerned for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and her peaceful reunification, the United States and the south Korean authorities must think deeply and prudently and desist from the racket which threatens peace in Korea and the rest of Asia and pushes the situation to the brink of war.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to Comrade Alvaro Cunhal and the Portuguese Communist Party for their consistent and full support and encouragement to the just cause of our people to reunify their country independently and peacefully.

Our party's basic ideas of external relations consist in independence, friendship and peace.

Maintaining *chajusong* in the international arena, our party will always strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with many countries and safeguard world peace and security.

Our party highly values friendship and solidarity with fraternal parties and countries in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of common cause of socialism and communism.

We will, in future too, endeavour vigorously to build a peaceful, independent and new world where there is no imperialism, aggression and war, in firm unity with all communist and workers' parties including the Portuguese Communist Party and with the socialist countries, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and under the banner of struggle against imperialism.

Esteemed Comrade Alvaro Cunhal,

Since your visit to our country early in the 1970s, socialist construction has made successful progress in our country under the leadership of the party, and great changes have taken place in the looks of the nation and people.

Your present visit to our country will greatly encourage our party members and working people who are vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in hearty response to the decision of the Sixth Party Congress.

In conclusion, I hope that this visit of the Portuguese Communist Party delegation will bear good fruit, and propose a toast:

To the fraternal amity and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Portuguese Communist Party,

To the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement,

To a durable world peace,

To the good health of Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, and

To the health of all comrades present here.

Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from S. Korea Is Prerequisite to Korea's Reunification

Speech of General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal

Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, spoke at the grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of January 7 in honor of the PCP delegation.

Here is a gist of his speech:

Our delegation's visit to your country signifies another big stride in developing cooperation between our two parties and a vivid demonstration of the friendship between our two peoples.

We Portuguese communists highly estimate the heroic feats performed by the Korean people in the struggle against the occupation of their country by outside forces, in the struggle against Japanese militarism in the period of the Second World War and in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression in the 1950s.

We highly appraise the distinguished exploits made by the Korean people in post-war rehabilitation and construction and their historical achievements in socialist construction under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We stand foursquare behind your country's cause of peaceful reunification, the highest national goal of the Korean people. It is the prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of your country to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from the southern half of your country.

We resolutely support the lawful rights of the Korean people.

In August 1983 we opposed the holding of the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul and, as its manifestation, the parliamentary roup of our party did not go to the conference.

In June 1984 we sternly denounced Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares who visited south Korea to proclaim his friendship with the dictator established in south Korea under the protection of American military occupation.

We Portuguese communists, by condemning this visit which rendered service to the Far Eastern strategy of the United States, once again demonstrated our solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the south Korean patriots who were fighting heroically in the teeth of terrorism in the southern half of the country.

With this sentiment of indefectible support and solidarity, we take this opportunity of conveying the fraternal militant greetings of the Portuguese Communist Party to Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people.

Great is our joy not only because of our contact with the remarkable achievements, economic, social and cultural, of the Korean people over the last 13 years, but also because the situation in Portugal is radically different from what it was at that time.

When we visited Korea in 1972, the Portuguese people were subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression by a tiny handful of big monopolies and landlords under the fascist dictatorship which had been continuing for 46 years. In those days Portugal was a colonial power and the fascist government started criminal wars in Africa and resorted to bloody suppression against the just struggle of the peoples in the region for independence in the later period, a popular military revolution broke out in Portugal, which led to the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship.

The Portuguese Communist Party which had played a decisive role in the Portuguese revolution came out of the underground and began conducting free activities, thus emerging as a steadfast working-class party, a party of the working masses.

Though a great victory was achieved in the April, 1974, revolution, the reactionary governments formed thereafter wiped out the great democratic gains and launched a massive offensive for restoring the rights of the monopolies and big landlords in the past nine years.

But, the working class and peasantry, youth and women, democrats and patriots, the powerfully organized forces, have firmly defended the revolutionary gains, democratic system and national independence under the leadership of our party, their vanguard and organizer.

We are convinced that, no matter how dangerous the present situation may be, the counter-revolution will be defeated, the present government be overthrown and Portugal will take again the road of freedom, independence and social progress started by the April, 1974, revolution, by the efforts of the Portuguese people.

We communists in the 20th century are happy to live in a glorious era in human history, in other words, in an era of the struggle for freeing mankind from all manner of exploitation and oppression, in an era when imperialism is on the downfall and socialism and communism are emerging victorious.

Many socialist, democratic and national revolutions won victories in the past scores of years, a historically short time. The socialist countries have successfully and strenuously conducted a giant work for building a new society.

The U.S.-led imperialists are acting to obstruct the triumphant advance of the liberation movement through their policies of intervention and arms race and of aggression and war.

The truculent imperialist forces, the international gendarme, the U.S. government in particular, are clinging to adventurous policy with a wild ambition for world supremacy, thus facing the world with the danger of a nuclear war.

In order to remove the actual danger of a nuclear war the world people are confronted with a common task to oppose the U.S. policies of arms race and intervention and of aggression and war as a whole and defend peace in the Far East, Southeast Asia, Central America, Southern Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

Our party considers that the peace proposal put forward by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community will make a precious and decisive contribution to the solution of international problems.

Our party considers that the anti-imperialist policies and proposals of of DPRK constitute a just and solid foundation for the peaceful reunification of the country.

We consider that the world peace movement developing in all continents carries a very valuable significance.

While manoeuvering to bring together all reactionary forces on one front, the imperialists encourage the reactionary fascist dictatorship and frame up puppet regimes, organize and encourage terrorism with money and rake up as their allies the conservative and reformist forces which are afraid of social progress and development.

Such situation makes it necessary to strengthen as never before the unity of the international communist movement and the socialist countries, the unity of the working-class movement and national liberation movement in the capitalist countries and the unity of all the organizations and forces, nations and states which have vital interests in the struggle against imperialism and for defence of peace and for the right to national self-determination.

Unity means guaranteeing unanimity and alliance in action in the basic problems arising in the international arena at present. It also means strengthening solidarity among all forces which play a decisive role in achieving a progressive development of human society.

From this point of view, we highly estimate the friendly and cooperative relations between the Portuguese Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea and the friendship between the Portuguese and Korean peoples and hope that the relations between Portugal and the DPRK will develop further still.

Vice Premier Kim Hwan Hopes For Meeting with His S. Korean Counterpart at Panmunjom Before Jan. 17

If your side persistently stages the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, it will be impossible to hold the second round of north-south economic talks as scheduled, said Kim Hwan, vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, in his telephone notice on January 9 to Sin Byong Hyon, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economic Planning Board of south Korea, in connection with the second round of north-south economic talks.

Kim Hwan proposed to meet with Sin Byong Hyon at Panmunjom to discuss measures for removing the obstacles standing in the way of the immediate economic talks.

He said in the telephone notice:

Now the entire nation and the world people hope to see that our two sides will create a favorable atmosphere for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and promote dialogue and negotiation this year.

Our side is making sincere efforts to help promote the second round of north-south economic talks slated for some days after as desired by the people at home and abroad.

Contrary to this, your side officially announced that it would hold with the United States large-scale "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises involving over 200,000 strong forces against our side in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and all other parts of south Korea, with the second round of north-south economic talks at hand.

This is a provocation that lays artificial obstacles in the way of the planned economic talks and an insult to our side which put forward a peace proposal.

I express deep apprehensions over this, regretting that your side is aggravating again the situation in our country, which has been moving toward detente after a long interval, and jeopardising even the dialogue with hostile military exercises against dialogue and peace, ignoring the expectations of the entire fellow countrymen and the world's peace-loving people.

If your side truly wants to have dialogue with us, it must respect the other party to dialogue and refrain from provoking it.

Although your side rudely provoked our side through the gun-firing incident at Panmunjom in November last year, we decided to sit around one table with

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DPRK Red Cross Chief Calls For Postponement of N-S Talks Until War Game Is Stopped

The 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks slated in Seoul for January 23 will be postponed till the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal is stopped, stated Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his telephone notice to Ryu Chang Sun, President of the South Korean Red Cross, on January 9.

The telephone notice said:

The 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks is to be held in Seoul on January 23 in accordance with an agreement reached between the Red Cross organizations of the north and south.

The entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world are following the resumption of the talks after an interval of 12 years with keen interest and great expectations and our side is making effective preparations for the talks.

But, unexpectedly, ill-boding moves casting dark shadow on our humanitarian talks are taking place in south Korea from the outset of the New Year with the talks just at hand, when the two sides should create a favourable atmosphere, consolidate peace in the country and create a favourable climate for peaceful reunification.

As you know, the United States and the authorities of your side officially announced a plan to stage the unprecedented-in-the-scope "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises against our side, the other party to the dialogue, with the mobilization of U.S. forces and south Korean army more than 200,000 strong for over 70 days from February 1 to mid-April.

The war rehearsal almost timed to coincide with the departure of our delegation for Seoul on a noble humanitarian mission is undoubtedly an act going against humanitarianism and a grave provocation menacing the safety of our delegation and talks itself.

The war rehearsal and dialogue do not accord with each other and they are incompatible. Furthermore, your side, as the host inviting us, tries to brandish bayonets and give off a powder smell against our side, the guest. Under such conditions it is terrible indeed for us to go to the terror-ridden place. As your side is, in fact, threatening and blackmailing the other party to the dialogue by force of arms, our delegates cannot go to Seoul with ease and even if they go there, good results can hardly be expected.

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KCNA Statement Denounces Team Spirit 85

PYONGYANG January 8 (KCNA)– The Korean Central News Agency issued the following statement on January 7:

Upon authorisation the Korean Central News Agency states as follows:

Now all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people unanimously hope that the tension will be removed and a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification be opened on the Korean Peninsula.

In particular, public opinion at home and abroad desires to see that the tripartite talks are realised and north-south dialogue promoted and developed into high-level political talks as proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic new year address and thus a radical turn is effected without fail in the Korean situation this year, 40 years after the country's division.

Out of this desire, the world people express great interest and hope toward the upcoming second round of north-south economic talks and eighth round of Red Cross talks.

To our regret, however, the trend of the situation in Korea runs counter to the desire and expectation of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

The United States and south Korean authorities announced that they would stage unprecedented-in-scope joint military exercises "Team Spirit 85" with the moiblization of large forces over 200,000 strong against us from the beginning of the year.

In the period from February 1 to mid-April, the U.S. forces occupying south Korea, those from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific and the south Korean puppet army will participate in this war rehearsal.

They openly declared they would "improve the combat preparedness" to attack the northern half of Korea through this year rehearsal.

The yearly-expanding "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in south Korea are in essense a combined "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" to attack our republic from the ground, sea and sky.

This was racket increasing the tension and seeking confrontation against the idea of peace is a flagrant challenge to the entire Korean people and the world people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and an intolerable insult to our reasonable proposal for dialogue and peaceful reunification.

The Korean Central News Agency bitterly denounces the "Team Spirit 85" planned by the United States and south Korean authorities, considering it a dangerous war racket throwing a wet blanket over the atmosphere of dialogue and leading the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.

The adventurous war rehearsal driving back the sign of detente which appeared with scruple in Korea is an extension of the systematic challenge to our honest and sincere efforts to solve the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

Our party and the DPRK Government have made every effort possible to realise north-south contact and dialogue and ensure a durable peace in Korea in the noble idea of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

Early last year we advanced a new proposal of epochal significance to hold tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea to provide a guarantee for peace and made energetic efforts to carry it into effect.

In September last year, we sent relief goods to the south Korean flood victims for the first time in the 40 year long history of division and then proposed to resume contact and dialogue between north and south and finally arranged north-south economic talks and contact between the Red Cross organizations.

Never did the United States and south Korean authorities approach our sincerity with sincerity, but answered it with only confrontation and war racket.

Late November last year, a few days after the first round of economic talks and preliminary contact between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea, the U.S. troops and the south Korean army committed a gunfiring incident at Panmunjom.

This fully showed their insincere stand and attitude to dialogue.

The grave military provocation such as the Panmunjom gunfiring incident perpetrated in Korea where dialogue was under way was in fact a criminal act rupturing and denying the dialogue itself.

The situation demanded us, the victim, to take a necessary measure, but we decided to come out to the negotiation room, overcoming everything out of a desire to love and save the hard-won talks, as hoped by the entire fellow countrymen desirous of peace on the country and its peaceful reunification.

The continuation of the north-south economic talks despite a crisis and the resumption of Red Cross talks 12 years after are entirely a result of our magnanimity and sincerity.

Furthermore, we recently clarified our stand to hold a wider range of negotiations besides the north-south economic talks and Red Cross talks and develop them onto higher-level talks.

At this juncture, the United States and south Korean authorities indifferent to dialogue and negotiation plan to hold a large-scale joint military rehearsal against us.

This eloquently proves that the dialogue and peace on their lips are sham.

They must know what consequences the military exercises planned by them against the other party to dialogue while paying lip-service to dialogue will bring to it.

There is no need to prove that the preceding dialogues in Korea failed to bear desired fruit and were brought to a rupture each time due to such acts of military confrontation on the part of the United States and south Korean authorities as this time.

As they know too clearly what influence the military exercises would exert on the dialogue, they try to justify the planned joint military exercises with the word of "usage" and, strangely enough, asked us to "observe" the military exercises.

But, such excuse is not allowed. Bad "usage" must be removed and an undesirable "invitation" is worse than none.

Dialogue and war racket are incompatible. It is evident to everyone that so long as the line of confrontation is not replaced with the line of unity and the line of war with the line of peace, no success is expected from the dialogue.

We cherish dialogue, peace and reunification. But we have no intention to beg of the provocateurs for dialogue, peace and reunification.

Unbecoming to the atmospehre of dialogue is the unstable situation in Seoul where fascist suppression of south Korean democrats and students calling for democracy and reunification is gaining momentum with the approach of "national assembly elections."

If the United States and south Korean authorities truly want dialogue and peace, they must immediately cancel the plan of the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and refrain from laying obstacles in the way of dialogue.

The present reality shows that in order to ease the tension and ensure a durable peace in Korea, the DPRK-U.S.-south Korea tripartite talks should be realised at an early date.

The United States and south Korean authorities must respond to our reasonable and fair proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon our entire people and officers and men of the People's Army to heighten revolutionary vigilance further still.

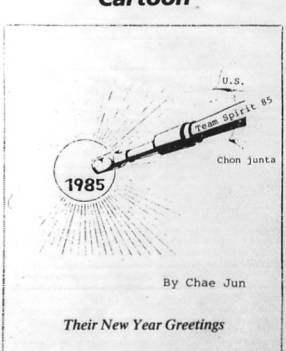
As regards the "Team Spirit 85" slated in south Korea, the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army issued an order to the entire people, the officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces and the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards to maintain heightened revolutionary vigilance, closely watch the moves of the enemy and firmly safeguard the defence line and work sites of the fatherland.

Our entire workers, peasants, soldiers, youth and students, office employees and the rest of the people will smash at every step the new war provocation moves of the disturbers of peace and defend our socialist fathrland and revolutionary gains as firm as an iron wall, more closely rallied behind the Party Central Committee in hearty response to the order of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army.

If the United States and south Korean authorities persist in the line of confrontation and war, ignoring our people's reunification, they will bear the full responsibility for everything consequent thereupon.

January 7, 1985
Pyongyang

Cartoon



By Chae Jun

Their New Year Greetings

◀ U.S. and south Korean forces storm ashore on landing vehicles in a simulated attack on the DPRK as the 1984 Team Spirit war game reaches a climax during a landing operation at Pohang, about 170 miles southeast of Seoul on Mar. 20. (UPI Photo)

Ready to Sacrifice Myself for Democracy: Kim Yong Sam

South Korea's police on Jan. 9 prevented leading south Korean dissident Kim Yong Sam leaving his Seoul home to attend election meetings for the second day in a row, Reuter reported from Seoul quoting Kim's aides.

Kim was stopped from leaving the house on Jan. 8 when 150 police blocked a street leading to it for almost three hours.

The action prevented Kim attending two opposition meetings about general elections expected in February.

Kim, a former opposition leader and one-time presidential contender, was warned by police on Jan. 6 that action would be taken against him if he continued political activities despite a ban.

Kim Yong Sam is among 15 politicians still banned from political activity until 1988. One of the others is former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung who has been in exile in the United States for the past two years.

Kim Yong Sam, president of the now defunct New Democratic Party, on Jan. 5 called a press conference in Seoul and called on south Koreans to boycott "parliamentary elections" slated for February if the Chon Du Hwan junta did not allow democracy, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

He urged a national anti-"government" campaign in all parts of south Korea in advance of the "general elections" and called for direct presidential voting, changes to parliamentary election laws and a free press.

He branded Chon Du Hwan "regime" as a military dictatorship and called for an end to the dictatorship.

He denounced the Chon junta for trying to hold "elections" in mid-winter for "election" trick.

He said that he would continue to defy the Chon junta's ban on his political activity.

Kim Yong Sam said, "I would like to make it clear that I will go my way happily despite whatever humiliation and whatever hardship."

He said he is ready to sacrifice himself for democracy in south Korea and declared that it is his "inalienable right" to oppose the Chon Du Hwan "regime."

Kim hurriedly called a press conference, amid reports that the south Korean prosecution mailed him a summons for interrogation.

The south Korean supreme prosecution office on Dec. 31 issued instructions to the prosecution offices in all parts of south Korea to investigate the activities of opposition figures on unreasonable pretext of "illegal political activities", according to Japanese newspapers.

In the instructions the Chon junta branded an organization of personages whose "political activities are banned" as an "illegal political organization" and their activities for democracy as violation of the "law on special measures for the reenction of political climate" and the "law on national assembly elections."

Under the instructions the Seoul district prosecution office and other frontline prosecution offices have reportedly started the "collection of data" with main emphasis on the political activities of the Council for Promotion of Democratization, whose chairman is Kim Yong Sam, president of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, and others.

Former opposition party leader Kim Yong Sam meets the press at Seoul National University Hospital on May 30, 1983 after the Chon junta decided to free him from house arrest. He has been staging a hunger strike demanding full democracy for south Korea. (UPI Photo)

Japan-Resident Korean Coed Tortured in Seoul

Miss Ko Sun Ja, a south Korean woman resident in Japan, disclosed at a news conference on Dec. 19 that officers of the south Korean army's counter-intelligence corps (CIC) had tortured her while she was attending a south Korean university last September.

They alleged that she had visited north Korea, she said. Miss Ko earlier asked her friends in south Korea to inform her sister in Japan of her disappearance if she vanished suddenly.

Her sister, Ko Yol Cha, was informed of her sister's disappearance and asked the Foreign Ministry to investigate the case through the Japan Socialist Party which has concern about the human rights of south Korean residents in Japan.

The following are the details of Ko Sun Ja case as disclosed by herself at the press conference:

I denounce the south Korean military forces' counter intelligence corps against the violation of my human rights which has been continuing since Sep. 21, 1984.

"Illegal Arrest Without a Warrant"

I had a telephone call twice on the morning of Sep. 21, from a friend of mine who said she wanted to meet me.

At around 2 p.m. when I was going back to my room after lunch in the canteen, a man approached me and said, "I am an investigator against communism. Come with me. I want to ask you some questions." So saying, he grabbed my arm and dragged me out.

When I said "Would you wait a minute? I want to change my clothes", he refused and forcibly took me to an apartment by car in a suburb of Seoul.

"Confession Extorted by Torture"

No sooner had we arrived at the apartment then I was taken to an interrogation room.

They gave me two names and asked me if I knew them. Then I said, "No". They told me to stand up and beat me on my legs with a stick about 50 cm long.

During the interrogation, they beat me, pushing my head and kicking me and forced me to stand up and beat me again when they didn't get the answer they wanted.

This continued until 2:00 a.m. when I was moved to another building on the outskirt of Seoul.

I was made to stand without sleep for six days running and found myself unable to walk with swollen legs.

Then, I was made to bend my knees more than 300 time with my swollen legs while they continued asking me if I had been to the north.

This physical torture was painful but more painful was the mental stress I suffered.

When I told the truth, they tried to cook up a story by a stretch of imagination. The more I insisted on telling the truth, the more the torture became unbearable. The investigator drove me into an unbearable mental condition by using abusive language, insulting and threating me.

In this situation, I thougt I could not help it if I was found guilty of a crime because I told only the truth and right things.

"They Told Me To Shut My Mouth about Tortures"

At midnight on Oct. 5, I was again sent to the former apartment on the plea of treatment of my legs and settlement of my case.

On Oct. 15, I was asked about how I had informed my people in Japan of my situation. On Oct. 16, I was freed after signing an autograph statement about my personal history from birth to the time of arrest.

I was told the statement was effective for 8 years. I was forced to write a pledge that I would never disclose what I had been questioned by them. I was told I would be put behind bars for 10 years for "leakage of military or state secrets", violation of the "national security law", should I ever tell anyone about it.

Miss Ko Sung Ja told Japanese journalists at the Second Parliamentarians' Hall of the Japanese House of Representatives on Dec. 19, 1984, her experience in which she was tortured by CIC officers to make a false confessions.

They also told me that I could be arrested even in Japan. They cooked up a false itinerary of my trips to places which I had visited in the past to make it appear that I was travelling during the 26 days of my disappearance.

On Nov. 3, when I was issued a passport to go to Japan I was made to promise to return to south Korea in a week and ifrom them of my arrival.

Thus, I returned to Japan on Nov. 4.

"I Had to Abandon My Studying Because of Illegal Detention"

I had completed my master's course, and was writing a thesis, with the deadline set on Oct. 30. But I couldn't but give up presubmitting my thesis because of the illegal detention.

Moreover, I left my study materials, data and books I had collected in south Korea, so it is very difficult now for me to continue my study in Japan.

We, south Korean residents in Japan, are deprived of our rights to visit our homeland freely, because of this illegal oppression by the south Korean authorities.

I, as a victim of human rights oppression, have decided to tell the public about the truth hoping that this will be a first step toward restoring our just rights.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

U.S. Deploys New A-Bomb In S. Korea

It has been disclosed that the U.S. is deploying "special atomic destruction bombs", a new-type nuclear bomb, in south Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The nuclear bomb called "nuclear knapsack" is said to be about 30 kg in weight and be capable of destroying the airport and other major objects by remote control.

American nuclear experts contended that about 300 nuclear bombs of this type, "the most dreadful weapon among the nuclear weapons at the disposal of the United States", must have been deployed in south Korea, West Germany, etc.

In south Korea there are now more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various types including neutron bombs, which are the source of the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula.

Amnesty International Censures Repression

The London-based Amnesty International in its 1984 report denounced brutal suppression in south Korea, Korean newspaper in the U.S. Asian-American News reported.

The report said south Korea "still practises tortures and uses confessions wrested through torture as evidence of accusation."

The report further said, "the south Korean authorities have detained many students, imprison them for no reason and keep dissident figures under house arrest."

"A majority of the prisoners of conscience are students jailed for their involvement in anti-"government" demonstrations or for scattering printed material critical of the 'government'."

"To crack down upon anti-'government' demonstrators," it added, the Chon junta "drive out police to fire tear gas canisters and arrest them."

Seoul Workers Form Independent Labour Union

Workers of the Esquire Co., a major shoe making firm in Seoul, formed an independent labour union in defiance of the authorities' suppression, according to a south Korean press report.

At its inaugural meeting a statement titled "Our Resolution" was made public in the name of over 1,200 union members.

In their statement workers denounced the enterprise owner's dastardly moves to obstruct the formation of the union and wreck it.

They in the meeting strongly demanded the introduction of the minimum wage system and a guarantee of their democratic rights.

The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (15)

(Continued from No. 1223 issue)

Sculptures in the Pulgunbyol Station portray the wisdom and strength of the heroic working class and People's Army men.

Fine vivid mosaics agreeable to the eye illustrate the themes on modern history and the reconstruction of the country: "The people warmly welcome the triumphal return of General Kim Il Sung" and "The people turn out in the building of a new country" in the Kaeson Station; "The master of the country" and "The builders of socialism" in the Ragwon Station (Here are also bas-reliefs of animals); "The land of Juche", "The Potong River, a river of paradise" in the Konguk Station.

Illumination is effected in harmony with the above themes. Illumination in the Sungri, Tongil and Konsol Stations reminds the beholders of display of fireworks, rainbow, flowers in full bloom, and lighted windows. The Hwanggumbol Station is lighted by a pear-shaped chandelier, 6 metres in diametre and a grape-shaped chandelier. In the Kwangbok Station the illumination adds to the effect of the mural paintings and bas-reliefs describing the revolutionary exploits of President Kim Il Sung.

We were told that the President had personally directed the colosal project beset with difficulties from the beginning because of the incessant inundation of the tunnels by the Potong River which had to be checked by building canals and dams with great efforts.

The foreign guests who visited this Metro did not dissemble their satisfaction as well as surprise.

It was literally a surprise to them to find such a really popular art work and to see for the first time a series of advanced techniques, especially such fast and long escalators which make access to and exit from the stations easy.

Constantly supplied clear and fresh air, comfortable electric car, fast movement over a long distance and the neatness of corridors, platforms and the interior of trains–all this affords satisfaction.

The construction of this subway is continued, which will not only offer great convenience to passengers at present and in the future but also help enhance the fame of the capital of Korea.

Chapter 8
GOING AMONG THE PEOPLE TO SERVE THEM

The January 1982 issue of the French and other versions of the monthly *Korea Today* carries the following story.

One May day, 1972, President Kim Il Sung visited the Hwanghae Iron Works. Upon arrival he first went to the blast furnace shop and then met the workers at the open hearth. Within the furnace molten iron was swirling, the temperature standing at 1,500 degrees. Around the furnace it was desperately hot.

The great leader shook the hands of smelters one by one and walked over towards the furnace.

Embarrassed, the smelters tried to guide him to the place where an electric fan was.

But heedless about himself he approached the furnace. Countless sparks flied up to where he stood.

The workers were at a loss. But he did not move back from the furnace. Beads of sweat stood on his face and dripped down. But he stayed there without wiping it away.

At last an official earnestly asked him to move to a cool place. But he stood there with a smile on his face.

With an anxious state of mind all were waiting for him to leave the furnace.

After a long while the leader left the furnace slowly. He asked the workers:

"Is the work here hard?

"No, it isn't," a smelter replied.

The President slightly shook his head. Holding a smelter standing nearby by the hand, he said:

"Well, we must introduce automation soon." After listening to how the smelters worked he went on to say:

"We need remote control."

This was how the "wind of automation" rose across the country.

Similar stories are found in many literary works and newspapers.

The popularity of President Kim Il Sung established in the trial of resistance is as great as ever.

He believes that to go among the people and look after every aspect of their daily life does not degrade his dignity but provides an opportunity for him to prevent himself from being divorced from the masses and know their demand.

He teaches this method to the ministers and public officials and makes due that they go into the midst of the people and volunteer work for the project of national importance more than once a week.

As a result, the DPRK which had been subjected to nearly 40 year-long slave by the foreign occupants and liberated in 1945, then divided and plunged into a war between 1950 and 1953, wrought miracles in less than 30 years.

PYONGYANG–CAPITAL OF ALL THE KOREAN PEOPLE

It suffices to visit Pyongyang to be convinced that it is one of the most up-to-date capitals which have the pure air in the world.

All had to be newly built according to a general plan to make the capital modern. The Korean people began by taming the Potong River whose floods constantly caused terrible disaster to them.

Old people said that the flood in 1942 carried away more than 1,000 houses and caused 50,000 victims.

On May 21, 1946 President Kim Il Sung himself took the first shovel to break ground and five kilometres long banks were built by using 420,000 cubic metres of earth.

In commemoration of this exploit the Korean people set up a Monument to the Potong River Improvement Work on Ponghwa Hill. Since then the river is called "river of happiness" or "river of paradise".

Today Pyongyang is a new city. Rows of modern buildings stand along the streets with 4-6 lanes, flanked by broad sidewalks. Wide belts of greenery have been arranged along the Taedong and Potong Rivers.

In recent years a few streets reminded of a city were built. Such are Changgwang, Chollima, Ragwon and Pipa Streets lined with 8-30 storeyed buildings. We visited a household at the ninth floor of the highest apartment house in Changgwang Street. Corridors, two lifts and entrance are all smart and clean. Every household has four rooms with furniture and wall closets. The kitchen is fitted with refrigerator, gas stove, drier and washing machine for convenience. Pot flowers and dwarf trees are seen on verandas. Under-floor heating system was introduced.

The hostess of the house received us in a "Korean fashion".

We sat down on the mat spread on the floor. She was so kind to offer us bread, fruit, sugar, chocolate, cake and drink of home make.

She was happy to speak of her husband, a shop manager of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant. According to her, he works 8 hours a day and has lunch and takes a nap between 1 and 3 p.m. She said she had every facility for her life, a creche and a primary school in her district and shops and public service establishments at the ground floor of her apartment house.

The room was warm, agreeable and clean.

It was about 6 p.m. The rays of the setting sun penetrating through the windows made the room crimson. Reluctantly we put on our slippers and left the room. The Korean custom does not permit one to enter a room with shoes on.

At the entrance we met an armyman who was hurrying to his home. He looked like a "self-defence corps" man. A group of children kindly made way for us. **(To be continued)**

Korean Paintings "Bamboo and Sparraws" Cho Jong Yo, 1981

On Economic Talks

(Continued from page 3)

your side again this year, exercising patience with everything from a sincere stand of valuing dialogue and leading it to a success.

Your side plans to openly stage a grave military action against us again now when the unpleasant memory of the Panmunjom gun-firing incident still remains in our hearts. With no excuse can this be justified or welcomed.

Moreover, the authorities of your side asked our side even to "observe" the military exercises against our side. This is a hardly understandable, rude act. The "usage" with which your side tries to justify the military rehearsal is a hypocrisy unbecoming at this moment when dialogue is under way.

If your side persistently stages the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, it will be impossible to hold the second round of north-south economic talks as scheduled.

We hope the hard-won economic talks will progress smoothly without interruption.

At this responsible moment, I propose to meet with you at Panmunjom to discuss measures for removing the obstacles standing in the way of the immediate economic talks.

May I ask your side to designate the date of our contact before January 17 when the second round of economic talks is planned to take place.

Wishing your affirmative reply.

On Red Cross Talks

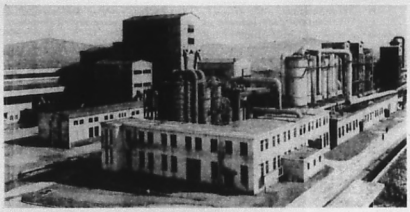
(Continued from page 3)

We, therefore, think that the scheduled 8th round of the full-dress Red Cross talks cannot but be postponed till the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal negative to the dialogue and contradictory to humanitarianism and the idea of peace is stopped in south Korea.

The United States and authorities of your side are wholly responsible for the delaying for a while of the north-south Red Cross talks arranged after a long interval.

We hold that if your Red Cross has a will to be truly honest to humanitarianism and promote the talks with us, your side should take appropriate measures at once to stop the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises obstructive to the talks.

Major Newly-Built Monumental Structures in 1984



The Pyongbuk Smeltery

Mansudae Assembly Hall

A modern dried boiled rice factory

Mansudae Assembly Hall
–A total floor space of 45,000 square meters, or 3.5 times that of the former assembly hall.
–It has a one floor basement and four storeys on the ground.
–A large conference hall, a small meeting hall, negotiating rooms, signature rooms lounges, and parlours.

The Pyongbuk Smeltery
–Completed in October
–Construction period: Less than a year
–Location: North Pyongan Province

41 -Stor y High-Rise Apartment
–Completed in April
–5 households on each floor, a total of 400 households
–3 rooms with a dining kitchin, or 4 rooms with a dining kitchin
–The highest building in Pyongyang

A Modern Dried Boiled Rice Factory
–Completed in April
–Three storey building with a total floor space of 3,200 square meters
–Completely automated machine-building shop.

Hamhung Grand Theatre
–Completed in April
–A total floor space of 50,000 square metors, with 2,500 seats
–800 rooms: study rooms, rest rooms, waiting rooms
–Completed with remote control equipment

Munsu Street
–Completed in February
–About 17,000 households (100,000 residents)
–9 schools, 10 nursery homes, 9 kindergartens, 40-odd hospitals, pools, gymnasiums

41-Storied High-Rise Apartment

Munsu Street

Hamhung Grand Theatre

Washington+Seoul=Tensions in Korea

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification issued a memorandum on December 27 accusing the Americans and the Chon Du Hwan junta of having aggravated the situation in Korea, committed new war provocations and laid big obstacles in the way of peace and peaceful reunification in the year of 1984.

It says in part:

The Americans and the south Koreans have viciously kicked up an anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign and fostered north-south confrontation and a war atmosphere, making powder-reeking war outcries from the beginning of the year.

When we put forward the proposal for tripartite talks at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on January 10, they openly challenged it, seeking war and confrontation.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger openly declared in May that the United States would continue to support south Korea by keeping its strong forces on the Korean Peninsula. In July commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea Livsey called for taking a full deterrent posture by hastening the modernization of equipment, increasing the combat capacity and stockpiling more war supplies.

Livsey blared on November 13 that U.S. support for the modernization of the south Korean army would invariably continue.

Chon Du Hwan cried time and again from the beginning of the year for stepping up war preparations, describing the 4-5 years to come, especially this year, as the most "dangerous period."

He prattled on February 29 that the "consciousness of security" should be implanted into the minds of people all the time to cope with a war and wartime administration should be closely connected with military operations.

Even now when the second round of north-south economic talks and the eight round of Red Cross talks are near at hand, Chon is whipping up a war atmosphere, clamouring that the rear should not be neglected as there would be no difference between the front and the rear in case of war.

The ominous moves of the U.S. and the south Korea to provoke a new war in Korea have found a clear expression in the repeated war confabs of brasshats, their inspection of the front, constant arms buildup and the establishment of a war-time mobilization system.

Fourteen war mongers and the assistant secretary of state for international security flew into south Korea in January, and the under secretaries of U.S. army and airforce in February to be closeted with the south Koreans over the increase of the combat capacity of the south Korean army and the strengthening of the air forces of the U.S. troops and the south Korean army.

U.S. army chief of staff Wickham went to south Korea twice in March and December to hold war confabs with the puppet bosses. In May U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger flew into south Korea to goad the puppets to step up war moves.

High-ranking U.S. military operation commanders visited south Korea one on the heels of the other in public or in private in November to have war huddles.

Meanwhile, Washington and Seoul have stepped up the long projected moves to form the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance in the final stage.

At "talks" during his Japan trip and the ensuing "joint statement" Chon Du Hwan discussed and agreed to ensure military collusion between Seoul and Tokyo, rounding off the south Korea-Japan military cooperation system, the last link in the chain of the tripartite military alliance, and opening the way of military reinvasion to Tokyo.

Besides war huddles with their U.S. and Japanese masters, the south Korean clients and the brass hats of the military held war confabs repeatedly at "meetings of commanding officers" and "inspected" armed units in the area along the military demarcation line to examine the war preparations.

The Chon Du Hwan junta called a "meeting of leading commanders" of the three services of the army in Seoul on December 11 and set 1985 as a year of "maximization of combat capabilities" and cried for "taking a combat posture for the initial period of war."

This year the U.S. and south Korea worked hard to augment the military strength and establish a wartime mobilization system.

The U.S. State Department in its "security aid plan" for 1985 submitted to Congress said that it would offer 3.2 billion dollars to south Korea during the "second-stage modernization plan" of the south Korean army. The Americans have transferred to the south Koreans military equipment worth 2 billion dollars in the name of "sales" and military equipment worth 230 million dollars in the name of military aid this year.

In particular, they have introduced 56 neutron weapons into south Korea where over 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed, and began to produce from this year neutron bombs for 8 inch howitzers already deployed in south Korea.

They have also worked to introduce medium-range nuclear missiles – cruise and "Pershing-2" missiles – into south Korea.

They announced that they would increase their troops in south Korea by 2,500 by 1985 and scheme to reorganize a 19,000 strong light infantry division in south Korea.

The numerical strength of the south Korean army has rapidly increased from 700,000 to a million in the last few years.

The Seoul authorities declared that they would "carefully select" over 500,000 members out of the 4.4 million strong "civilian defence corps" to train them to be "elite ones who would take the lead in case of emergency" in order to make the corps an "elite force."

The U.S. and south Korea have committed more undisguisedly war exercises and military provocations against the northern half of Korea this year.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises staged from February 1 to mid-April were the largest ever in the numerical strength, equipment, nature and content. They were a "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" in the true sense of the word.

The "Myolgong-84" military exercise took place between April 23 and 26 before the powder smell of the "Team Spirit 84" exercises was cleared, and the "Chunghyol-84" in March, the "Ulji exercise-84" in August, the "Ssangryong-84" in October and the "Eagle-84" and a combined flying exercise in November when north-south dialogue was under way.

The U.S. and south Korea have more viciously perpetrated than ever before military provocations against the northern half of Korea to ignite a war, and incessantly committed gun-firing provocations against our side in the demilitarized zone of the military demarcation line.

The U.S. forces and the south Korean army perpetrated a grave gun-firing in the district of the Conference Room of the Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom on November 23, brutally killing three guards of our side and heavily wounding one other.

The ever-intensified moves of aggression and war on the part of the Americans and their stooges are rendering the situation on the Korean Peninsula more acute and laying more grave obstacles in the way of peace and peaceful reunification.

We express the conviction that the honest-minded people of the world who love peace will denounce the U.S. and the south Korea for their acts of aggression and war and continue to express firm solidarity with our people in the just cause of peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Pyongyangites

(Continued from page 1)

blanket over the north-south dialogue arranged with much efforts and approach the dialogue with a sincere and honest attitude, he added.

Then speeches were made by Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the GFTU Central Committee, Pyon Chang Bok, Chairman of the UAWP Central Committee, Li Yong Su, Chairman of the LSWY Central Committee, and Choe Yong Hwa, First vice-Chairman of the GFULA Central Committee, respectively on behalf of workers, agricultural working people, youth and students and men of science and culture.

Rodong Sinmun Editorial

Meanwhile, the organ of the CC of the WPK said that bright prospect will be opened for national reunification if the tripartite talks, which are of weighty significance in preserving and consolidating peace in Korea and achieving the national unity, become a reality and extensive negotiations and many-sided collaboration and exchange are effected between the north and the south.

Rodong Sinmun in a Jan. 5 editorial titled "Let Us Improve North-South Relations and Open New Phase in Peaceful Reunification" says:

In his New Year address President Kim Il Sung clarified the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea to advance the north-south economic and Red Cross talks, products of our initiative, and realize extensive north-south negotiations, many-sided collaboration and exchange.

Touching upon the prospect of the dialogue, he expressed his hope that the present north-south dialogue would proceed successfully and culminate in high-level political talks.

It is the consistent stand and policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to improve the north-south relations and settle the internal affairs of the nation through dialogue and negotiations.

Having north-south dialogue and Red Cross talks only is not enough to successfully solve the internal problems of the nation.

The north-south talks should lead to extensive negotiations, many-sided collaboration and exchange and to the settlement of the reunification question.

To this end, the talks should be developed gradually onto higher-level ones.

In hearty response to the policy for promoting national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address, we shall make every sincere effort to effect extensive negotiations and collaboration and achieve unity between the north and south.

For the country's reunification, it is necessary, above all, to terminate the state of huge military confrontation between the north and the south and defuse tension in Korea.

This can be done only through the tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

The United States and the south Korean authorities insist on north-south talks as a counter proposal for tripartite talks.

There is no ground for the United States and the south Korean authorities to turn away their faces from the tripartite talks proposal if they truly want the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and Korea's peace and peaceful reunification.

We shall make strenuous efforts with patience to bring into practice the tripartite talks.

The United States must respond to our tripartite talks proposal at the earliest possible date.

Chongryun Issues Statement

In Japan, the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) published a statement in which Chongryun, the overseas organization of the DPRK, expressed full support to the new proposal to develop the north-south dialogues into high-level political talks.

N-S Talks Postponed

(Continued from page 1)

The N-S economic talks were originally scheduled to resume on Dec. 5. But Pyongyang postponed the economic talks to January following the Nov. 23 gun battle in the demilitarized zone which left three north Korean guards killed and one heavily wounded, when a foreign tourist of the DPRK was kidnapped by the Americans.

In his telephone notice, the vice-Premier Kim said that "Your side plans to openly stage a grave military action against us again now when the unpleasant memory of the Panmunjom gun-firing incident still remain in our hearts."

The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in a statement issued on Jan. 9 denounced "Team Spirit '85" as going against not only N-S dialogue but also the wishes of north and south Korean people and the people of all over the world.

The Soviet paper "Pravda" on January 8 carried an article titled "Premeditated Provocation" flaying the plan of the U.S. and south Korean authorities to stage the "Team Spirit '85".

It said, "The action of Seoul and Washington only proves that they do not truly want to see the relaxation of tension in that danger spot of the world."

The Soviet paper "Izvestia" on January 4 also denounced "Team Spirit '85".

The Team Spirit series of American-south Korean joint military exercises began in 1976, following the American debacle in Vietnam, though Pyongyang has never conducted any war games of a similar scale and none of war exercises with its allies.

The present event will be the 10th, known as the largest in scale, apparently far beyond any self-defense needs.

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